Dinner Party Blow Up.

Politics Once Again the Cause.

A Venerable Poisoner.

Borgianism in the West.

The Great Irish Peerage Case.

The Situation in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### GUY FAWKES.

Particulars of the Attempt to Blow Up a San San Francisco Dinner Party. The Sau Francisco Chronicle of March 20, just received, gives particulars of the startling affair at the Belgian Consul's residence. The Chronicle

One of these mysterious occurrences which seem to transpire periodically in this city took place last evening at No. 1517 Powell street, the residence of Mons. Grisar, the Belgian Consul at this port, in the form of a tremendous explosion. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Mesers. Lazard, of the firm of Lazard Freves, Eugene Dewey, Theodore Leroy, and three brothers—Raphael, Henry, and Sylvan Well— had just arisen from the table in the dining room, and passed to a house in the rear of the one in which they had dined, when they heard a very loud report, which apparently procceded from somewhere near them. The house in which they stood shook violently, and they ran into the open air. Smoke was seen issuing from the building they had just left, and as soon as it was thought prudent several ventured to enter the place. The table in the dining-room, which they had just left, was moved from its place, and the dishes it had held nearly all broken. Passing through into the parlor, everything it had contained was in a mass of large marble-top centre-table was destroyed, the top being broken into pieces and scattered about the room. Chairs, lounges, etc., lay in a promiscuous heap near the front of the apartment, and all the glass in the windows of this and adjoining houses was totally demolished. In one corner of the parlor was a large opening; the floor having been blown away and the carpet torn from its place. This was, of course, the subject of immediate investigation, and the first object noticed explained the whole occurrence. This was the remains of a corrugated iron powder canister which would hold at least ten pounds of the explosive material. This article was firmly wedged in one corner, and was with difficulty removed. It is of the kind used to store powder in, and was about twelve inches in length by four inches in breadth. The force of the explosion had split it in two; the corner was tern off and blown several feet away. The floor of the room was very much damaged and almost unsafe to tread upon-all the boards being forced from their position, or broken or split. The portico fronting the house was wholly destroyed by the force of the concussion, the planks composing the floor of it being, each and every one, blown into the street or an adjoining garden. As soon as the news of the affair spread, a large concourse of spectators througed damaged premises. Chief Crowley and a party of officers were promptly on hand, and prevented any encroachments or undue demonstrations by the crowd. An investigation of the space under the floor of the parlor led to the discovery of certain facts which show most conclusively that the whole affair was a premeditated deed. the wet clay were noticed the imprints of hands Near the spot where the canister was found was a quantity of paper, partly burned, portions of fuse, and several bits of strong cord. The spot in which the canister had been placed was the nearest the centre of the dining-room table that could be reached and shows clearly that the attention was to murder the inmates whilst they sat at the meal. A fact that goes to support this theory is that, by good fortune, they happened to leave the table earlier than usual that evening, and no one was in the house at the time of the explo-

# BORGIANISM.

something to do with it.

sion but a Chinese domestic. Chief Crowley has

been unable so far to find any clue to the perpe

trators, and it will probably pass away without the true cause or animus being brought to light,

although it is suspected that French politics had

A Man Over Eighty Years Old, while in a Semi-drunken Condition, Attempts to Poison The Chicago Republican of Wednesday says:-

The baneful influence of intoxicating drink on

an aged man was fearfully illustrated in the North Division at an early hour yesterday Frederick Bussy, a man over eighty years old, residing at No. 739 North Halsted street, got

drunk on Sunday evening, and kept up practice all Monday and up to 10 o'clock on that evening. At that hour he proceeded to the drug store of William Herener, No. 373 Larrabee street, and purchased ten cents worth of nux vomica, to poison rats, which, he explained, were infesting his house. He then pro ceeded home, and having smoked a pipe at the fireside-with his family, consisting of a widowed daughter, and two grandsons, around him—he retired to bed. His grandchildren are aged respectively 15 and 17 years of age, and sleep in the same room with the old man. Some time yesterday morning one of the boys, named John Whitbold. observed his grandfather get out of bed and go down stairs. The youth, after a little while followed him and watched his movements. To his astonishment he saw his venerable relative proceed towards the pantry, holding a bottle containing some of the stuff already mentioned. in his hand. Bussy had a lamp with him, so that everything was distinctly revealed. proceeded to take down from a shelf some cold victuals, which he knew would be used for breakfast, and applied some of the rat-killing drug thereof. The boy, having observed thus much, became alarmed and aroused the other members of the house. Detween them the age wretch was secured, and was soon after given in charge to the North Avenue Sub Station Police, at whose establishment he now remains awaiting

It is understood that the old man is addicted to drink to an immoderate degree, and at such times is nothing better than a maniac. family remonstrated with him on the disgrace venerable a person being seen beastly drunk, and no doubt the chiding rankled in his ancient and besotted mind; so in a "lucid interval" of devilish malignity he conceived and at tempted to put into execution his damnable design. Had not the boy, providentially, been awake and watchful, one of the blackest deeds in the already ponderous catalogue of Chicago crime would have to be recorded to-day.

The ancient criminal still labors under the effects of satanic excitement, and can give no coherent account of the reason which prompted him to the deed of which he is accused. The testimony of his daughter's son, and the fact

FIRST EDITION of the polson being mixed with the food, leave Bussy little chance with an honest jury, of Bussy little chance with an honest jury, of passing the miserable remnant of his days at large.

### THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Trial of McFarland on Monday Next-What the Prosecution Expects to Prove.

Commencing on Monday next, the all-absorbing topic of interest in this city and elsewhere will be the great McFarland trial. At the time named Daniel McFarland will be arraigned before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Albert D. Richardson. The history of the lamentable tragedy, which occurred in the *Tribune* office on the even-ing of the 25th of November last, will then be brought up for legal investigation Over six hundred petit jurors have been sum-moned to attend the Court for the purpose of selecting the twelve men who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prosecution will be solely conducted by District Attorney Garvin. It is expected that he will simply confine himself to the facts connected with the homicide and to the threatening lan-guage which McFarland is alleged to have used towards Richardson in conversation with other parties. It is also believed that he will en-deavor to introduce evidence concerning the first attempt at taking Mr. Richardson's life in Amity street. Several gentlemen from the Tribune office are among those subposned to appear as witnesses, Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Sinclair and John F. Cleveland being samuel Sinciair and John F. Cleveland being among the number. The shooting itself will be described by Messrs. Daniel J. Frohman, Edward Carver, Georgo King, and David Watson, who are employed in the same office. Dr. Sayre, together with other physicians who attended Mr. Richardson in his last hours, will be called to testify in regard to the post-morten medical examination. It is probable Mrs. Richardson (formerly Mrs. McFariand) will also be called as a witness. At present she is living at Woodside, New Jersey, in company with the deceased journalist's children. Police Captain Allaire, who caused the arrest of McFarland,

will also be one of the witnesses. Very little can be ascertained about the line of the defense, Messrs, John Graham, Charles S. Spencer, and Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the prisoner, having pledged themselves to strict secreey in the matter. Considerable money and mental labor have been expended by these lawyers in arranging the defense. It is thought that they will make the question of insanity, or frenzy, on the part of the prisoner at the time he committed the homicidal act of which he is indicted, one of the strong points of the case, and it is also said that they will claim that the deed was justifiable on the ground that an adulterous intimacy existed between Mr. Richardson and McFarland's wife. Hon. Horace Greeley, Vice-President Colfax, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham are reported to have received notices from the defense to be present as witnesses at the trial.—N. Y.

### THE PRIEST MURDERER.

Acquittal of the Murderer of a Catholic Priest on the Ground of Instalty. The Bellefontaine Republican of the 30th ult.

John Powers, who murdered the Catholic priest, in this place, last November, was tried before the Common Pleas Court last Monday. The trial occupied the Court all day Monday, and early Tuesday morning the jury retired.

After being out some fifteen minutes they returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground

of insanity. Rev. Mr. Barton testified that Powers came to his study in the Congregational church at Sandusky, and said he wanted to have a conversation with the minister; appeared to be greatly was supernaturally turned into a statue in Galveston and was imprisoned; said the Prince o the Kingdom of Heaven had set him free; said his mission was to liberate the Government from the calamities that were about to come pon the country. His conversation was unintelligible to witness, and he felt afraid of the man and consequently did not cross him. said more, about the Catholic Church being engaged in the conspiracy. All this about a week or ten days before witness heard of the murder. Witness thought then that he was a

poor crazy man and not a responsible being. John C. Layden testified that he had a conversation with Powers on the 5th of November, at the depot in Sandusky. Powers said he wa going to Bellefontaine to shoot the Catholic priest; and after he did, he would be released He said he would not shoot a priest in Saudusky, for he would be lynched; but he had friends in Bellefontaine who would protect, hun-Witness called the attention of the City Marshal to Powers, but the Marshal only thought him Witness thought him in earnest but not

Dr. Clason sald he considered the prisoner a Dr. Wright had not examined the prisoner

sufficiently to form a conclusion; thought he saw evidences of insanity. Captain Foster, of Chicago, in his deposition, said that Powers had been on his vessel three years; that he was known in Buffalo and every-where as "Crazy Jack;" that he was crazy on religion; said that God was a woman, Goddess of Liberty was God; hated the Jews in-tensely, and wanted to go to Jerusalem to kill all of them; wanted to take his own life once;

imagined he had a big fly in his stomach, and much more of the same kind. Powers has not been a resident of the State a year, he cannot be sent to the Insane Asylum under existing laws, and application has been made to the Legislature for the passage of a special act to suit the case.

# LITHOFRACTEUR.

A New Blasting Agent-Interesting Experi-

An interesting experiment was tried on Saturday at the East St. Louis Rolling Mill. At the sale of ordnance, etc., at the Arsenal some time since, the proprietors of the rolling mill purchased for old Iron quite a number of large smooth-bore cannon, weighing about 9200 pounds each. The purchasers found they had bought an elephant, as all efforts to break the guns in pieces were fruitless. They first tried to break them with a drop weighing 2000 pounds which fell from a height of forty-five feet, but no apparent effect rewarded their labors. They next tried hydraulic pressure with no better success, and finally had a man experimenting a week or more in endeavoring to burst them with powder. At last, when the idea of breaking them was almost given up, a young German named Ludwig Schautl, a for Messrs, Kiebs Brothers & Co., Deutz, near Cologue, proposed to burst the guns with a comparatively new blasting power, called Lithofracteur, invented and manufactured by Kiebs Bros. & Co. The proposition was gladly accepted, and the experiment was tried. The guns were lying near the rolling mill and surrounded by large piles of pig iron they were nine inches in the bore, and several of them showed large dents in the side where the drop had fallen without breaking them. Holes an inch and a half in diameter were drilled in the sides of three of these, and the operator was engaged in charging these holes The substance used is of a deep bluish color and resembles mud, being about the consistency of putty, and quite damp. The lithofracteur it is claimed, will not explode, like nitro-glyce rine, by concussion, but must be fired by a tust terminating in a copper cap made especially for the purpose.

Mr. Schantl says, when lig'sted by a match,

the composition burns like wet powder, but does not explode; the danger attending blasting with this substance is much less than by ordi-

nary powder.
The charges used weighed one and threequarter pounds, and were put in the holes drilled in the guns, without covering of any kind except a handfal of fire-clay to keep them in place. The fuse was then attached and lighted, when three tremendous explosions seemed to shake the ground. On examining the guns, one was found shattered in every direction from the hole which had contained the charge, and the other two were more or less

Owing to the close proximity of the rolling-mill buildings, it was decided not to carry the trial any further until the guns were moved. The agent now proposes to have one of the guns carried to some place where no damage can be done, and with five pounds of the explosive merely placed upon the side, tear it to pieces. The lithofracteur is said to have five imes the force of nitre-glycerine, and twenty times that of powder.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

An Injunction Granted by Judge Read-Sharp Skirmishing. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Petrce, and Parson.

This morning being fixed for the hearing upon This morning being fixed for the hearing upon Furman Sheppard's petition for a recount of the vote for District Atterney in October, 1868, Mr. Biddle, with Mr. Sheppard, appeared and said that to-day had, been fixed for the hearing of Mr. Sheppard's petition, and as no injunction had been granted to restrain this Court, he asked their Honors to proceed with the hearing. He explained that this morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Gibbons had applied to Judge Read for an injunction to prevent this Court from going on injunction to prevent this Court from going on with the case, and, though Mr. Shappard's counsel was ready to discuss the matter, Judge Read said he would allow the injunction without hearing him. But as no writ had issued and no security been entered, he desired the Court to proceed. Judge Allison sent to the Supreme Court for Mr. Gibbons, who was still there with Mr. McMurtrie came in, and said that the Supreme Court had ordered an injunction against proceeding here; the bond had been en-tered, and the actual writ would be served upon

this court as soon as it could be written. argument of that case had been fixed for Judge Allison asked what the injunction Mr. McMurtrie replied that it was to prevent

any further litigation of this case, or any inter-ference with the final judgment given by the Supreme Court.

Judge Allison desired to know if the injunc-tion was to restrain this court?

Mr Biddle said it was virtually such, though it was directed against his client. The truth of the matter was that on Thursday last notice of the application for an injunction was given to him as Mr. Sheppard's counsel, and they ap-peared in court this morning to argue it. But Judge Read said he would allow the writ of injunction without hearing the argument, fixing the discussion of the matter for Monday. No writ had been served as yet, and he was not bound to take cognizance of that which was

only in course of preparation.

Mr. McMurtrie said it would be farcical to say that the action of a superior court would not be observed simply because there had not been time to write out its mandate. But the order had been actually made by the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius forbidding any further liti-gation of a matter in which they had given their judgment; for when the Supreme Court affirmed the decree of this Court it became their judgment, and by their judgment Mr. Gibbons now held his office. Under these circumstances he did not think it would be just or decorous for

Court to force the case here to argument. Judge Allison said that, upon the information received this morning, he had come to this con-clusion: that since a Judge of the Supreme Court had, upon the bill filed by Mr. Gibbons, granted a preliminary injunction for five days under the customary rule, and had fixed an early day next week for the argument of that case, this Court, out of mere respect to the Supreme Court, would not at present proceed with the Supreme Court he found that it did not make this Court a party to the suit, but was simply between Charles Gibbons and Furman Sheppard But in conclusion he would say that, as the proceedings certifled by this Court to the Supreme Court showed that there were pend-ing questions of fact yet undecided, the reasons why this Court did not proceed to decide those questions at the time were that the certiorari had taken the case away, and it was thought perhaps the Supreme Court would give such a decision as would render a further con sideration of the matter by this Court unneces-But there were precedents for saying that notwithstanding the injunction spoken of should be made absolute, this Court might deem it its right and duty to proceed with this matter in the completion of its records. For the pre sent, however, nothing would be done until the Supreme Court should have decided the question, and then, if the way was clear, this Court would fix an early day for the hearing.

### FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—Noon—Consols opened at 93% for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; ten-forties, 87; Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 115; Great Western, 28%.

Liverrsol, April 1—Noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 111%@11%d.

The sales of to-day are estimated at 12, 000 bales, the sales of the week have been 1000 bales, including

sales of the week have been 1000 bales, includ for export 7000, and for speculation 6000 bales. stock in port is 452,000 bales, including 256,000 bale of American. The receipts of the week have been of American. The receipts of the week have been 136,000, including 163,000 bales American.

London, April 1.—Tallow quiet at 45s. Sugar dull both on the spot and adoat. Calcutta Linseed dull. Linseed Oil dull at £325s.

BEEMEN, April 1.—Last night Petroleum closed dull.

full at 6 thalers 57 groats. HAMBURG, April L.-Petroleum closed quiet last night.
ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum closed quiet and Paris, April 1.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, April 1-2 P. M.-American securities steady; 5-20s of 1862, 91½; 1865s, old, 90½; 1867s 89½; 10-40s, 87½. Eric Railway, 21½; Great Western 28½.

the sales are estimated at 14,000 bales, but quotations are unchanged. Stock of cotton affect, \$48,000 bales, of which 227,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices, California wheat, 9s. 2d.@0s. 3d.; red Western s. 11d.@8s. Receipts of wheat for three days 10.00

Corn, 288. Lard quiet but steady. Common rosm, 58. 6d. 658. 9d.
London, April 1-2 P. M.—Refined petroleum heavy at 18. 8 d. 6818. 8 d. Linseed Oil 232 58
FRANKFORT, April 1-U. S. bonds closed that at

PARIS, April 1-P. M.-The Bourse closed dull. dentes, 73f, 90c.

Antwerp, April 1—P. M.—Petroleum closed with a

declining tendency; sales at 53f. 12/gc, Frankfort, April 1.-U. S. bonds opened active; b-208, 95% 6:305%. HAVEE, April 1.—Cotton spened flat and quiet; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 1861.; low middlings affoat

SMALL .- On the 20th ult. the residence o Christian Sellers, at Whitehall, was entered by some thief and robbed of a small sum of money. Where were the police?

A SAD CASE .- A poor creature named Henry Russell was yesterday found at Ninth and Ells worth streets in a dying condition. He was removed to the Almshouse.

# SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

The Lull Before the Storm.

Work to be Suspended To-morrow.

The Capital Punishment Bill.

The Independence Square Project.

Veto by Governor Geary.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# FROM THE STATE.

The Governor Vetoes the Independence Square

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, April 1 .- Governor Geary has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature which prohibits the erection of public buildings on Independence Square. The message reads as fol-

The following message was received from the

Governor:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Herewith is returned, without approval, to the
House of Representatives, in which it originated, Herewith is returned, without approval, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, Bill No. 483, entitled "An act to prohibit the erection of public buildings upon Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia." The State has no power to prohibit such erection. Under the act of March 11, 1816, authorizing the sale of the State House and Square, the title to the same was vested in the city of Philadelphia in fee simple for the consideration of \$70,000. It is true that there was attached to this grant the proviso, "That no part of the grounds to the southward of the State House be made use of for the erection of any sort of buildings thereon, but that the same shall be and remain a public green for ever. If this condition has not been affected by any subsequent act and is to-day in as full vigor as when originally established, then the bill herewith returned is wholly unnecessary and is a mere repetition of useless legislation. It is evident, therefore, that the provise of the act of 1816 has been regarded as abrogated, and that it has been supposed that it was necessary to re-enact it—that it has been destroyed by the Legislature is beyond all question. That it can be restored without and against the consent of the city of Philadelphia will be doubted. By the act of March 16, 1847 (P. L., 471), the commissioners of that county were authorized, with the consent of the City Conneils, to erect a new court house for the accommodation of the courts and city offices on part of the State Houses Sourage in said city and the Court of the State Houses Sourage in said city and the Court accommodation of the courts and city offices on part of the State House Square in said city, and the Counof the State House Square in said city, and the Councils were also authorized to erect a new city hall on any other part of said square. That the location and erection of the buildings were to be first approved by the County Board is immaterial to the purposes of the present inquiry. The important fact established by that statute is that the State discharged the provise above quoted, as contained in the act of the same result is desirable from the act of the proviso above quoted, as contained in the act of isid. The same result is deducible from the act of April 2, 1860, whereby commissioners were appointed for the erection of public buildings on any part of Independence Square. The full history of the title to the square is given in the able letter of Horace Binney and J. M. Petit, Esqs., to the Committee on City Property. December 26, 1849, to be found in the appendix to the Journal of Councils for 1849-50, and in the learned jadgment of Mr. Justice Read in The City of Philadelphia vs. American Philosophical Society, 6 Wright, 12. It is unnecessary to encumber this communication with extracts from the numerous statutes and records cited in the letter and opinion

statutes and records cited in the letter and opinion referred to. It is sufficient for our present purposes to know:—First. That the Commonwealth, for value received, sold her title in the State House and Square to the city in fee simple, subject only to the proviso above quoted. Second. That by two subsequent statutes she has destroyed her right to insist upon the conditions. Thus much is indeed admitted b the attempted revival of the prohibition of the b be wholly unnecessary to re-enact in 1870 a proviso which had been in full life since 1816. The queswhich she has by her own act extinguished? I thought perhaps he supposed that as her release was without consideration she could resume her abandoned right. If this were so in any case the priniple would hardly be susceptible of application here one large building has siresdy been erected unless by the abandonment of the proviso, and a board constituted, plans invited, and a large expense in cured preparatory to the erection of other buildings. But without these elements to fix her claim it may be doubted whether the State could resume at her caprice a right of which she has divested herself. Mr. Justice Story, Constitutional Law, vol. 3, pages 257, 1385, says the Legislature may by a law directly 267, 1385, says the Legislature may by a law directly make a grant, and such a grant when once made becomes irrevocable and cannot be constitutionally impaired, and grants of land once voluntarily made by a State by a special law or under general laws, when once perfected, are equally as incapable of being resumed by a subsequent law as those founded on a valuable onsideration. Thus if a State grant glebe lands or other lands to parishes, towns, or private persons gratuitously, they constitute irrevocable executed contracts. These doctrines have not only the sanction of the highest legal authorities, but they are sustained by every principle of right. It is especially preserve in the present times that all men should

necessary in the present times that all men should be taught to esteem the sacred character of con-tracts, and that, above all others, a sovereign State should be the last to attempt to set an example of JOHN W. GEARY. Mining Disturbances-No Suspensious Yet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SCRANTON, Pa., April 1 .- As yet no suspensions have occurred at the mines in this section, but it is expected that some of the men will stop to-morrow if the Mahanoy and Tamaqua men go out. Communication is kept up by telegraph and other means, so that all the unions may work understandingly. Advices from Broad Mountain this morning state that the Reading Railroad men, in considerable numbers, have struck for an advance of wages. Depredations are reported to have been committed, and a coal train was run off the track at one of the mines by misplacement of switches.

Unquiet Feeling-Work to be Stopped To-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 1 .- Despatches from Summit Hill and Tamaqua report that the men in the Tamaqua and Mahanoy regions who voted to strike are still determined and will stop work to-morrow. The indications are that unless the operators give in the strike will continue for two months, or perhaps longer.

The advance in coal tends to encourage the miners, while it has a correspondingly depressing effect on the operators, particularly those who have previously contracted for the entire supply on hand. A few miners in the Mahanoy district stepped work this morning, but to-morrow is the day specified for a general suspension. Capital Punishment.

Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph. HARRISBURG, April 1 .- The Judiciary Committee of the House this morning reported back, with affirmative recommendation, Mr. Bovee's

bill in relation to capital punishment. Death of Mayor Hayes of Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, April 1.—Mayor Hayes, of this city, died of hemorrhage at 2.30 o'clock yester-

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Among the bills favorably eported was one urging Congress to abelish West

Point.

House bill incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railway was advocated by Mr. Connell, who said it was demanded by the people of the locality through which the road would run, one of the finest rural districts of the city of Philadelphia. It was necessary for the accommodation of the public. The road would not, as had been represented, interfere with the rights of any other company, and there could be no valid objection urged by any one to its construction. He insisted upon the passage of the bill as a measure of justice to his constituents.

Mr. Beck spoke against the bill, which was defeated.

The following House bills were considered:

Incorporating Orion Club.

Authorizing the Union Passenger Railway to extend their tracks on Seventh and Ninth streets.

Creating two additional assessors in the Twentieth ward.

### FROM THE WEST.

"Amendment" Celebration. TERRE HAUTE, April 1 .- The colored people of this city celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by a salute of one hundred guns last evening. They will have a grand

celebration of the event in a few days. Horace Greeley in St. Louis. St. Louis, April 1.—Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, October 30. The association will make extensive improvements in their grounds and buildings for the coming fair, the principal one of which will be the erection of a new amphi-

The Dubuque Rlot. Lynch, the ringleader of the riot on the steamer Dubuque, last fall, arrived here to-day from Arkansas, where he was arrested, and will be taken to Rock Island for trial.

The Freshet. The rain-storm continues, and the river is

rising quite rapidly, with a prospect of high water. All the upper streams are swelling. The steamer Minneapolis left to-day for the foot of Lake Pepin, with some prospects of getting through and reaching St. Paul. False Reports of Revenue Frauds.

CINCINNATI, April 1.-Revenue officers here are greatly surprised at the statements telegraphed from this place to the American Press Association concerning alleged astounding frauds here and elsewhere. They have no information concerning the matter.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 1, 1870.

There is a little more animation to-day in financial circles, though the usual spring trade continues extremely dull. Money is in excessive supply at 41:605 per cent for call loans upon acceptable securities. Mercantile paper of the best class is in good demand from dealers at about 7 per cent discount, but lenders are a little more exacting than heretofore on the question of credits, some business failures in the city during the week having created distrust. The Gold marset was dull and weak, with opening sales at 111% and closing at 111%, a de-

In Government bonds there is an active demand, but prices suffer in sympathy with gold. In the miscellaneous list the only sales were in the Mechanics' Bank at 32, and Ridge Avenue Railroad at 12. Sales were made of the War Loan at 102, and of the coupon 5s at 9914. Sales of

city 6s, new issues, at 10234.
Reading Railroad was neglected. Small sales at 48-69@48-81; Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 117. 363% was bid for North Pennsylvania: 52 for Minehill; 35% for Catawissa preferred; and 281/4 for Philadelphia and

The coupons of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad first mortgage bonds are now due and payable at the banking house of William Paluter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

\$4000 do..in 1098.102 \$4000 do.in 1098.102 \$1000 W Jer R 68... 91 \$2000 Pa Cp 58... 99 \$5000 do..Jan&Jy 99 9 sh Mech Bank. 32 10 sh Ridge av R. 12 \$2500 City 6s, Old. 100% 100 do...850. 48% 55000 Elmira 7s... 93% 100 do...850. 48% 6 sh W Phila RR. C&p... 64 47 sh Wilm'n R.... Monday .. 52 10 sh Leh Na. 85wn 32 do ..ls,b30, 483 do.....2d, 48% 2 sh Penna R. c. 57 100 20 do . . . . 57 200 4 do . . . . 57 200

do........ 48% do..s60wn. 48%

100 sh Read R .. 810.48 69 SECOND BOARD. \$5000 N Pa 68..... 9236 200 sh Read .830wn.48.69 \$2500 Leh R Ln.... 9036 300 do......ls. 4834 100 sh O C & A R.b60 4036 100 sh Cata Pf. b60, 35 100 sh O C & A R. 1060 40% 100 sh Cata Pf. 1060. 36

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113/6/8114; 5-20s of 1862, 100% 110%; do., 1844, 100% 100%; do., 1805, 109% 100%; do., 1805, 109% 100; do., 1985, 100% 1009%; do., 10-40s, 105% 106%; Cur. 6s, 111% 112. Gold, 111%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113% 114; do., 1862, 109% 110%; do. 1864, 109% 100%; do. 1865, new, 107% 107%; do. 1867, do. 108% 109%; do. 1865, new, 107% 107%; do. 1867, do. 108% 109%; do. 1865, do., 109; 10-40s, 105% 106%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111% 112; Sliver, 108% 110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$840, \$850; Central Pacific R. R., \$920, 309; Union Pacific Land tral Pacific R. R., \$920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$730@740. NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL week ending Thursday, March 31, 1870:—

Tons. Cwt.

Total... To same time last year..... 39,706 10 THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The markets have been again active and excited

with the speculative interest more closely concentrated on stocks,

with the speculative interest more closely concentrated on stocks.

"The gold market has again been a disappointment to the speculators for a rise, who seem at 112 to be repeating the sad experience which they acquired at 120 and again at 115. But if the "bulls" do not make money the "bears" are not very large gainers; for, while the "bull" movement for the past few weeks has been a constant shifting of the unimpressionable and unsafe public load from one "bull" to another, the "bears" have had little to solace themselves with in so "stupid" a market. The "bulls" have cheerfully paid two to four per cent, to have their gold carried; but now that the rate has gone as high as 5% and threatens to move up parallel with money, they are indisposed to hold out for that long expected advance. The chances and the normal innences favor a lower range of the premium, but the market has been buoyed up by the recent intipected advance. The chances and the normal influences favor a lower range of the premium, but the market has been buoyed up by the recent intomations from Washington that the Funding bill is certain to fail of passage in the House. The normal influences are the weakness and decline in exchange, the arrival of imported specie, the advance of five-twenties in London and the enhancement of the national credit, as shown in the steady reduction of the public debt, the amount for the month just closed being estimated at five millions. In connection with the report about the Funding bill it was stated in the Washington tele-

grams to-day that in place of the free banking clause the Banking and Currency Committee would offer a bill authorizing an increase of one hundred millions in national bank currency. At first this was regarded as inflation; but, on second thought, the "bears" used it to hammer gold for the reason that it would really contract the green-backs twenty-five millions. Under this combination of conflicting influences to-day gold yielded slowly to 111½, as against 112½ at the beginning of business this forenoon. The market was otherwise comparatively dull. At the close the feeling was unsettled, owing to the sargument of Judge Hoar before the United States Supreme-Court to reopen the decision in the case of the Legal-tender act.

"The rate on call ranged from four to six per cent., with the former as the exceptional rate on Governments, and live to six per cent, as the general rate on stocks. Borrowers on mixed and inferior collaterals paid the highest rate mentioned. The supply of funds in the street is ample and the increased demand was easily met at the figures above specified. The failures last week have made buyers of commercial paper more cautious, but strictly prime names are readily negotiable at seven or eight per cent. The failures of a petroleum house in this city, a shipping house in Philadelphia, and a petroleum house in Pittsburg were announced on the street to-day.

"The market for foreign exchange was again inactive, and rates declined an eighth per cent, for sterling. It seems that the European demand for Ameling.

tive, and rates declined an eighth per cent for ster-ling. It seems that the European demand for Ame-rican securities, inclusive of railway bonds, has supplied the market with an, as yet, inexhau tible sup-ply of bills, and hence the bankers who sought to make what may be styled a "corner" by buying all the surplus cotton bills have been unable to stop the the surplus cotton oills have been unable to stop the leak in another and unlooked-for quarter. The hundreds of new railroad enterprises all over the country are receiving generous assistance from the capitalists of Europe, with whom first mortgage bonds on any sort of a promising route readily command investment favor. Again, five-twenties have been unusually strong to-day, and were quoted as high as 91% in London this morning—an advance of about one per cent within the past week, all of which influences combine to depress exchange."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 526 per cent. Gold, 111%. Five-twenties, 1869, coupon, 110; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109%; do. do. new, 107%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-408, 106%; Vinginia 68, new, 70%; Missouri 68, 92; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 87%; Hitnois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192%; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April L.—Cotton firmer but quiet; sales 800 bales middling upland at \$234c.; middling Orleans, \$234c. State and Western Flour dull, but without decided change; Southern heavy. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn is without decided change. Oats firm but quiet; State, 60@63c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, \$26@26.62; prime, \$19.50@20.50. Lard—steam, in tierces, 14%@144c. Whisky firm but quiet at \$99%c.@\$1.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton dull, but prices firm at 22%, asked. Flour dull and small business Wheat quiet and unchanged; Pennsylvania, \$1.28@. 120. Corn less active; white, \$1.01@1.03; yellow, \$1.01.01. Oats 57@58c. Rye \$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 1 .- There is very little demand for Flour except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at \$4373/6450 for superfine; \$4623/6475 for extras; \$565.75 low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; \$565.66 for Pennsylvania do.do.; \$52566 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$62567.750 for fancy brands, according to making the Flow may be according to making the Flow may be according to making the formal to the flow may be according to making the flow may be according to the flow may be according to making the flow may be according to the flow may be acco \$4.50@4.6236 per barrel. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. The Wheat market presents no new feature, and

only 1000 bushels were taken at \$1-23@1-25 for fair and prime Western and Pennsylvania red. Rye is held at 90@93c. for Western. Corn is unsettled and the recent advance is well maintained. Sales of 5000 bushels vellow in the cars and from store at \$1.03 Oats are scarce and firm; 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 56@59c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Cloverseed is in active demand at the last advance. 000 bushels sold part at \$8.25@9, and part on secret terms. Timothy ranges from \$6@6-25. Whisky is firmer; 160 barrels wood and iron-bound

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 1 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......50 | 11 A. M......56 | 2 P. M.......58

Ship Castine, Wilson, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons, Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird&Co, Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanillo, B. Crawley&Co. Schr Alice B. Gardner, Barlow, Mayaguez, John Mason & Co. Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Boston, Day, Huddell &

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Co. Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr Jas, Satterthwait, Kinney, Boston, do.
Schr Matchiess, Hopkins, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Sandy Point, Grant, Milton, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baitimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr Nadab, Cheney, 6 days from Newburyport, York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, 6 days from Newburyport,
with mase, to Knight & Sons.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Lyons & Myers.
Schr Restless, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, with
hair to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, 1 day from Millville,
with iron pipe to R. D. Wood & Son.
Schr Barah Clark, Griffin, from Boston,
Schr W. H. Tierg, Gifford, from Boston,
Schr W. H. Tierg, Gifford, from Boston,
Schr Jas, Alderfliee, Westcott, from Boston,
Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, from Boston,
Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, from Boston,
Schr Hamburg, Willetts, from Fall River,
Schr Hamburg, Willetts, from Morfolk,
Schr Thos. M. Rodney, Still, from Milford,
Tug Chesapeake, Metrihew, from Baitimore, with
a tow of berges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Zodiac, Hines, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Bark Normanis, Roer, hence, at Hamburg 18th Bark D. McPherson, Mason, at Trieste 12th ult.

rom Venice.

Bark Meridian, Lenz, hence, at London 18th ult.
Bark Freihandel, Wachter, hence, at Falmouth Bark Deborah Pennell, Pennell, from Guanape, at Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence, at Havana

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, hence, at Cardenas Schr Sallie B., Bateman, hence, at Cienfuegos 15th Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed

from Clenfuegos 18th uit.

Schr Neilie Tarkox, Conery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 22d uit.

Schr Abbot Devereux, Rich, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 24th uit.

Schr D. Utley, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York vesterday. New York yesterday. Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, hence, at Clenfue-

gos 20th uit.
Sehr Mary E. Staples, Comn, hence, at Cardenas
23d uit.